

The Legislative Future.

The General Assembly will reconvene one week from to-day. Such of its members as give study and thought to their legislative duties have had a good long time for reflection, and for arrangement in their minds of the matter and information pertinent to them. Those who easily reaped at the Senatorial election have had the opportunity and the temptation to spend just as freely. Light come, light go. Whoever carried home plums to put in their Christmas pie were, no doubt, duly edified in the eating, but it may admit of a doubt whether they can truthfully say, with little Jack Horner,

"He put in his thumb and took out a plum, And said, what a good boy am I."

We hope that the Legislature, when it meets again, will go earnestly to work, and pass such bills upon its calendar as the public interests have indicated to be necessary and salutary, and use like despatch in throwing overboard those which cannot stand the test of scrutiny when measured by the same standard. We have had the satisfaction of approving certain measures now before it. Their intrinsic merits are such as to induce their early adoption. Besides those, there were introduced before the recess two bills in reference to County matters which we think are good, and may have useful effect. The more checks the better, provided they be duly applied. One of the bills to which we allude was introduced by Senator Hayne, of Aiken. It is to make the office of County Treasurer elective.

"It provides that there shall be elected by the qualified voters of the several Counties in the State, at the next general election of State and County officers, a County Treasurer for each County, who shall hold his office for the term of — years, and shall perform such duties as now are, or may hereafter be, required by law. The bill also provides that the Treasurers shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties."

The other, introduced by Representative Thomas, of Colleton, is even more important. It is entitled:

"A bill to regulate the disbursement of the public moneys in the several Counties of this State, and provides that it shall be the duty of the County Auditor in every County, in addition to the duties now imposed upon him, and without any additional compensation, to audit all bills, checks, accounts and claims of the County Commissioners and County Treasurer of his County once in every three months, and that a record of such accounts shall be kept in the Auditor's office. Immediately upon the passage of the bill, the Auditors shall proceed to ascertain the amount of outstanding claims against the County and proceed to register them. The Clerks of the Courts of the various Counties shall then receive and consider all claims against his County presented to them, and shall approve such as are correct, and upon his approval they are to be paid. Any person dissatisfied with the finding of the Clerk upon his claim, may prefer a petition to the Court of Common Pleas, which shall refer the case to a jury, whose determination shall be final. The bill also provides that no money received under the tax levy of one fiscal year shall be paid out on any claim which accrued in any previous fiscal year, unless there is at the time in the treasury a surplus of money over and above what may be necessary to meet all the claims upon the treasury arising in the current fiscal year. The County Auditor is required to make quarterly returns to the Comptroller-General of so much of his report as pertains to the interest of the State, to make quarterly returns of all claims and disbursements pertaining to the County to the Court of Common Pleas therein, which returns shall be laid before the grand jury, who shall present the same to the public during the term of the said court. The penalty for any violation of the provisions of the bill is fixed at \$500 for each and every offence, and dismissal from office."

The Legislature, when it re-assembles, will find something to do, and a great deal more to let alone. The Comptroller's report and accompanying documents will then be placed in their hands. They will have all the light it can give them, whether to guide or to teach them what to shun. The administration of Governor Moses, so far, has been inactive, not to say remiss. If it expects to succeed, let it grapple boldly with its work. It has a character to make, and it has pledges to redeem. If it be just, moderate, tolerant and fair—if it be directed by intelligence, integrity and patriotism—if it seek no longer to destroy and corrupt, but to build up, to harmonize and purify—it will meet with no opposition from the conservative element. If it but do good, its partisan nature and character will not detract from its merits.

Women have rights in Iowa, if they are wive. The other day, an Iowa woman recovered a valuable homestead from the liquor dealer at whose bar her husband had ruined himself, and now another wife has obtained \$5,000 damages from a man who killed her husband during a quarrel.

The New York Tribune.

An attempt was made, a few days since, to secure the New York Tribune to the interests of the Administration, or perhaps, it would be more fair to say, that interested parties wished, in order to subserve their own purposes, to bring it again into the Administration fold, and to its old position of organ and leader in the Radical Republican party. It was thought that this could be done by engaging the services of Vice-President Colfax as chief editor; and Mr. Colfax himself seems to have shared the delusion of his friends, that he could get along safely in Mr. Greeley's big editorial boots. After some coquetting between him and the holders of a controlling interest in the Tribune stock, bought up for the purpose we have named, it was seen that a mere figure-head like Mr. Colfax would not do. The scheme was hardly aired, before it was found that it would not work well. Mr. Colfax presides creditably enough over the Senate; he can make neat namby-pamby speeches; he can smile a ghostly smile in season and out of season; but he could not be safely entrusted with so difficult and responsible a position as the one he coveted. Because he once printed, or edited, a weekly country newspaper, it did not follow that he could acceptably fill so large a place as Mr. Greeley's on the Tribune. The brain was lacking; the knowledge, the culture, the experience and the tact were all felt not to be in him. So, Mr. Orton, who had bought the shares, was glad to get out of the difficulty by reselling to Mr. Whitelaw Reid. This gentleman is well and favorably known to the country as Mr. Greeley's lieutenant, and as the sharer of his views in regard to reconciliation, peace and reunion, and as a capable, industrious, conscientious and growing newspaper manager and writer. His success in reacquiring control over the Tribune, after having sold his shares and left it, has been the subject of congratulation among newspaper experts all over the country, as the triumph of legitimate journalism over charlatanism and figure-headism. Mr. Reid has a manly pride in his profession, as well as undoubted capacity and high qualifications for its duties. In an interesting article in the Tribune, to which he has now returned as editor, he explains his relations to the journal and to parties, and defines the uses to which he means to put it. A couple of extracts will place these in a sufficiently clear light. He says:

"It is now proper to state, that as the result of certain intrigues and outside efforts to gain control of the paper and wrest it from the purpose to which our late chief devoted it, some changes have taken place in the proprietorship, and a large majority of the stock is to-day permanently concentrated in the hands of Mr. Greeley's chosen editorial associates—men whom he trained for this particular duty, to whom he entrusted the management of his journal in the gravest emergencies, whom he honored with the confidence of his thoughts and wishes, and whose purpose it now is to continue the work from which he was so suddenly called away. Their ambition is to make the Tribune of the future what Horace Greeley would have made it, if God had spared him—a frank and fearless newspaper, devoted to the best interests of the whole country."

"In taking up the unfinished task which fell from his hands a few weeks ago, we happily have the men whom he brought around him, the facilities which he accumulated, and means so ample that when, a few days since, over half a million of dollars was paid for the bare control of the paper, we, knowing the worth of what Mr. Greeley had built up, bid higher and bought it back. Henceforth, there is no price whatever with which any stranger can buy it—it is beyond reach. So fortified, we purpose continuing our old battle against injustice and ignorance, under the same Republican banner which Horace Greeley upheld so stoutly and so long, and on the same policy of candid independence which it was one of his latest acts to reaffirm over his own signature in these columns. Naturally, we shall prefer to support, as far as possible, an Administration which professes the party name. Such an Administration will receive from us a frank and cordial approval of every action performed in accordance with its and our principles. But the Tribune is nobody's official advocate. It has no excuses to offer for the Louisiana crime; it denounces the Credit Mobilier scandal, and abhors the degradation of the civil service. When Republican leaders are guilty of oppression, fraud, bribery, or any other species of wrong or folly, we shall not spare them because they are Republicans. No party sympathies are strong enough to overcome our independence or muzzle our honest utterance."

In the chapter of fatal casualties which closed the last week, the fall of a church floor at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, will be noted as tragical and pathetic in the misery which it entailed. A Christmas gathering of happy parents and children was suddenly precipitated into a yawning chasm. Fourteen were killed outright and forty or fifty were wounded; some of them fatally.

Christmas day, 1872, will long be remembered in New York and throughout the Northern States as one of the coldest Christmas days within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

SUCCINCTLY STATED.—The New York Herald

does not exaggerate the matter when it declares that "such corruption and anarchy as exist now in the South are not only injurious to that section, not only check its progress and material interests, and, therefore, prove damaging to the business interests of the North, but they are infectious, and must in the end demoralize the whole republic. It is, in fact, a long step toward centralization, despotism and military rule. It is the way in which all nations have marbled, the liberties and institutions of which have been subverted or overturned."

The New Orleans Times, suppressed last Friday, by the order of the judicial tyrant, Durell, appeared Sunday as *The Times*. At the head of the editorial columns, it flies this device: "Born Saturday, December 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.; Healthy and Doing Well." It exposes the corrupt means employed to destroy it, stating that the amount claimed in the bankruptcy proceedings was only \$1,500, and that no demand had been made for its payment. The paper is worth probably fifty times the insignificant sum on which bankruptcy proceedings are instituted. The paper is defiant, and says: "The Times tied waits for no man—not even Judge Durell."

THE RAVAGES OF THE FIRE FIEND.—A fearful fire broke out last night, about 7 o'clock, in the brick building on the South-east corner of Market and Second streets, by which \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed. It originated in the store occupied by Messrs. Capps & Douglas, as a butcher shop, or in the one adjoining, occupied by Mr. Gillican, as a grocery, both on Market street, but a portion of the corner building, and is supposed to have been caused by an over-heated stove. Both places had been closed for the night, and when the fire was first discovered, the smoke was seen bursting from the roof and the crevices of the doors. The fire quickly communicated to the main building on the corner, occupied on the first floor by Capt. James B. Huggins, as a grocery, and above by Drs. Freeman & Baldwin, dentists. From this building, the flames rapidly communicated to the brick building on the South, occupied by Messrs. H. Finkon and C. H. Mohr, groceries, on the first floor, and as residences above, and to the wooden dwelling on the East side, owned and occupied by Mrs. E. H. Lord; and soon afterwards, stretching still farther South, the large four-story brick building, owned by Mrs. W. H. Marks and occupied by her, was in flames. At these two points, the fire was stayed.—*Wilmington Journal*, 25th.

A Cumberland, Tenn., paper gives some account of William Crutchfield, familiarly known as "Bill Crutchfield," who was elected to Congress by the Republicans from the Third District of that State at the late elections. This new member is a "character," and promises, says the paper in question, to be a reproduction of David Crockett. In 1861, it is alleged, he distinguished himself by drawing a revolver on Mr. Jefferson Davis, while that gentleman was making a political speech at Chattanooga. His most apparent peculiarities, according to this chronicler, are that he is ugly, that he is as brave, personally, as the sword of Bayard, and that he is a person of much good and quick common sense—a most excellent attribute in a Congressman. "He is as plain as an old shoe," says the paper in question, and, "although a man of large means, he dresses as a laboring mechanic or farmer. He is warm and liberal-hearted, full of good humor—is the central figure of the social group," and, moreover, in going to Congress, "he means business" for his constituents. Mr. Crutchfield will doubtless make his mark in Congress—not, however, out of a fellow-member, it is to be hoped.

It is stated that President Grant favors the extinguishment of the Territory of Wyoming, and the partition of its area among the surrounding Territories. The population of this scrap, which was formed into a Territory by Act of July 25, 1868, out of portions of Utah, Dakota and Idaho, is but 9,118, of whom only 1,865 are women, which accounts, doubtless, for the famous Wyoming jury and office laws, intended to attract all female searchers for their rights to this favored spot. For four years, the great trans-continental railroad has been in operation across Wyoming; but despite this great advantage and the women laws just mentioned, population has not increased. The railroads seem only servicable in carrying people away, and the emigrants, if any, attracted by the woman laws, appear to have been of an infrequent kind.

The Orleans (New York) Republican says: "An aunt of Horace Greeley, Mrs. Dwinell, is now living in the town of Gaines. Some years ago Mr. Greeley was to deliver the address at the County fair, and he, being anxious that his relative's family should hear his remarks, proceeded to his aunt's farm, and, pulling off his coat, helped to husk a lot of corn, at which all the hands on the premises were working. The neighbors, also, joined with the distinguished editor, and that corn was husked in time to allow all hands to attend the fair and hear Mr. Greeley's address."

It is to be feared that Barnum's gorilla perished amid the flames of his museum. If so, it is out of the power of the Louisiana Legislature to invest him with Senatorial honors, and the intelligent members will have to find the best substitute they can.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.—One by one the band

of Robeson County outlaws have dwindled down until there is now but one left of the entire formidable gang. For some time past, Andrew Strong and Stephen Lowrey have escaped the vengeance of the law, and have reigned unmolested over Soufletown, but at length the former has been killed, and Stephen Lowrey is the only one left of the entire gang. At Eureka, a small station on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, in the heart of the Soufletown region, and about eighty miles from the city, there was a considerable Christmas gathering of the clans of the outlaws on Thursday. Steve Lowrey was absent, but Andrew Strong was there with a number of his friends. About 2 o'clock of that day, while a number of negroes were in a store at the station, one of them stole a number of locks and scattered them in his pocket. He was charged with the theft by a young man by the name of William Wilson, a clerk in the store, but he denied having taken them. Mr. Wilson then put his hand in the man's coat pocket, and drew forth the locks. The crowd soon afterwards left the store. About an hour after this, Andrew Strong, who had evidently been drinking, came into the store and ordered Mr. Wilson to leave the County, swearing that if he did not, he would kill him. After saying this, the outlaw turned to leave the store, and as he did so Wilson raised a double-barreled gun that was at hand, and discharged one barrel at the outlaw, planting eighteen buck-shot in his neck and head. Strong fell with scarcely a groan, and expired at once.

The fall of the outlaw at once spread consternation and dismay throughout the group of his dusky followers, but no attempt was made to interfere with Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson and a number of other gentlemen hastily placed the body in a wagon and conveyed it to Lumberton, arriving at that town about 2 o'clock A. M. The body was at once surrendered to Sheriff McMillan, and was yesterday fully identified, whereupon the Sheriff paid over to the fortunate young man \$1,000, the reward offered by the County for each of the outlaws, dead or alive. Besides this, there is \$5,000 to be paid by the State, as the reward offered by the Governor, under authority of the Legislature, which can be obtained on application.

[*Wilmington Journal*, 28th.

A St. Petersburg despatch, dated December 23, says that the *Golos*, a St. Petersburg newspaper, has information that the British Minister has notified Prince Gortschakoff that if the Russian troops penetrate the countries between Khiva and Afghanistan, England will be compelled to interfere in support of Afghan independence. There is probably no other foundation for the report than the fact that the Russians are steadily marching toward the frontiers of British India, and that the Imperial Cabinet desire to find out, by indirect means, what action England will feel inclined to take when her control over Hindostan is seriously threatened.

A glance at the map shows that Russia, in the past thirty years, has overrun and annexed a huge territory lying between her old boundaries and the Punjab. In 1864, Toorkistan and Anloata were captured; in the next year, Tashkund, one of the largest towns in Central Asia, shared the same fate. The conquered district was incorporated into the Russian dominions under the name of Toorkistan. In 1866, Bokhara was taken in hand, and later on, the capital of the country fell into the possession of the Russians without a blow being struck. Bokhara has a population of 2,000,000, and Khokand has an area of 120,000 square miles. Khiva, upon which the Czar has designs, has an area of 160,000 square miles.

The rapid advance of Russia has, for years, caused England serious uneasiness. Afghanistan alone stands as a barrier between the British and the Muscovite, and as soon as the latter are firmly seated on the Oxus, it will be easy to find an excuse for fresh aggressions. The British have no hold upon the affections of their Mohamedan subjects, as they know, but it is hard to see how an effective resistance can be made when Russia moves in earnest. England has no allies. Turkey cannot help her. The aggrandizement of Russia in Central Asia does not disturb Germany or Austria, and France thinks more of her lost provinces than of a war in the East. Russia plays her cards well. And it is not certain that her conquest of Central Asia will not be more of a boon than a bane to the Asiatics whom she may bring under her yoke.

The mesquite gum of Texas possesses all the qualities of gum Arabic. It is beginning to become a commodity of export; large quantities have been gathered and shipped this season. This is a wonderful tree. It has been demonstrated that it is the very best hedging plant, and certainly surpasses all other timber for fire-wood; and for fence posts, it is only second to the *bois d'arc*. It is of a very rapid growth. Vast forests of it are now growing on our Western prairies, where a few years ago not a sprig was to be seen.

A French surgeon has now inserted successfully into the skull of his dogs watch crystals, through which he can observe the processes of the canine's brain during sleep, indigestion, when influenced by rage or other emotion, and in its normal-movements. The pack seem to show no aversion to having an eye set on their inmost thoughts, nor to contributing to science through their sky-lights, and the savan expects to show, as clear as crystal, that the theory that blood tends to the head in sleep is an error.

A switch engine in LaFayette, Indiana, was blown to atoms on the 20th, and the engineer, D. McNary, killed. The houses in the vicinity were badly injured.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

The latest styles wedding and visiting cards and envelopes, tastily printed, can be obtained at the PHOENIX office.

Old newspapers for sale at PHOENIX office, at fifty cents a hundred.

The Supreme Court convenes on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

John A. Welles, the policeman who was arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences, was committed to jail, Thursday, by Trial Justice S. E. Stratton, in default of \$500 bail, to await trial at the coming February term of the Court of General Sessions.

The Camden passenger train met with an accident, on Saturday last, about three miles from Claremont, by which the locomotive was turned completely over. The engineer, Mr. P. Miles, had his leg broken and was otherwise injured; Mr. C. A. DeSansure, the agent at this place, (who was on the locomotive,) was also severely hurt. No other material damage.

A colored man, living on Arsenal Hill, had the misfortune to set fire to his bed, on Sunday last; but, fortunately, no serious conflagration occurred. An aged colored woman, the fortunate possessor of an extra heavy mattress, which she always protested she could not lift, became frightened, and traveled half a square with this necessary appendage to a bed on her shoulders.

It is absolutely necessary that something should be done relative to the water supply of the city. For several days, the necessary fluid has been terribly scarce. A card from the city authorities, in another column, notifies water consumers of the enforcement of the ordinance on that subject.

Our informant erred in giving the names of Counties composing the several internal revenue divisions of the Third Collection District as recently consolidated, reported in the PHOENIX, of Sunday. The following is the correct list: Second Division, J. H. Dennis—The Counties of Spartanburg, Newberry, Laurens, York and Union; office at Newberry. Third Division, John C. Whitefield—The Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Pickens, Oconee and Greenville; office at Anderson. First Division, G. A. Darling—The Counties of Richland, Lexington, Edgefield, Fairfield and Chester; office at Columbia.

Bishop Quintard, who was expected here on Saturday, did not arrive, in consequence of the heavy snow storm. It is expected, however, that he will reach here on Thursday, accompanied by Gen. J. B. Kershaw, and will officiate on Sunday next, in Trinity Church.

The weather moderated materially, yesterday, and but little sleet is now visible.

Mr. Harper, while delivering some freight in Assembly street, yesterday, ran into and demolished a one-horse wagon with his team. Mr. H. immediately proffered to the injured teamster prompt reparation.

Mr. Stokes' stock of fancy boxes and articles suitable for New Year presents is extensive, and embraces many things new to this section.

We have been requested to state that Col. Palmer, President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, transported, free of cost, the wood generously donated by Mr. R. C. Shiver to the poor of the city. In addition to the gentlemen previously referred to, Mr. C. Hamberg furnished two teams, and the delivery was going on rapidly all day yesterday. A great many destitute individuals, white as well as colored, have been and are being relieved. Affecting scenes were witnessed in the neighborhood of the distributing depot yesterday—persons poorly clad and nearly frozen personally handing in applications. "He that giveth to the poor leendeth to the Lord," saith the Scriptures.

Maj. Meighan is in receipt of a supply of over-shoes.

City Clerk Barnum calls upon business men to pay up their licenses, as the term expires on the 6th January.

New Year's Day will, doubtless, be kept up as a general holiday. Several of our banks publish notifications to those having notes falling due to attend to them to-day.

"Condensed tragedy" describes the telegraphic despatches of the past few days. So many concerning casualties it is seldom the sad business of a newspaper to chronicle. And as if death on his pale horse were not distressful enough, terrible snow storms come driving on to freeze the life out of "Old Chris" and stop the wheels of out-door business.

Call this cold? Pshaw! Let anybody who thinks so, warm himself up by reading the weather reports from "out West." Thermometer 42 degrees below zero out Milwaukee-way and still on the sink!

THE OLD WARRIOR TROUPE.—The reception

accorded happy Cal Wagner and his talented corps of vocalists, last evening, at the Academy of Music, partook more of an ovation than anything else. From the initial to the final performance, the audience, a very numerous one, composed in part of ladies, was kept in continuous roars of laughter. The gathering in the gallery was immense, and enjoyed the varied presentations immeasurably. It may safely be said that this is the most complete, in every particular, troupe of the kind that has visited us in years. They sing with true melody and with considerable effect. Their rendering of some familiar airs was really the source of no little pleasure to the more appreciative portion of the audience. The performers do nothing even in their less artistic sketches to offend the most captious mind. The troupe gives a performance this evening, at the same hour as on last, with an entirely new bill, as they do nightly.

Thus speaks the Charleston Courier. This troupe will appear in Irwin's Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings next.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.; closes 8 P. M. and 11.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 6.15 P. M.; closes 6 A. M.; night opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Western opens 6.80 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.; closes 8 and 1 P. M. Wilmington opens 3.80 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday the office is open from 3 to 4 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
R. Joyner—Stolen.  
Charles Barnum—Water Notice.  
A. G. Brenizer—Bank Notice.  
E. F. Hei—To Rent.  
Mrs. Middleton—School Notice.  
J. Meighan—Over-shoes.  
Convocation Columbia Chapter.  
W. B. Gulick—Bank Notice.  
Charles Barnum—Business License.  
J. H. Kohler—Notice.  
The Indian Girl Cigar Store.  
Rivers Wright—Plantation for Sale.

TENNYSON AN IMITATOR.—A writer in *Notes and Queries* has unearthed some verses by one of the old-time poets, Michael Drayton, which are strikingly like Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade." The subject is the "Battle of Agincourt," some of the stanzas running as follows:

"Faire stood the wind for France,  
When we our sayles advance,  
Nor now to prove our chance  
Longer will tarry;  
But putting to the mayne,  
At *Kauz*, the mouth of *Seine*,  
With all his martial trayne  
Landed King Harry.

"They now to fight are gone,  
Armour on armour shone,  
Drumme now to drumme did grone,  
To hear was wonder;  
That with the cryes they make,  
The very earth did shake,  
Trumpet to trumpet spake,  
Thunder to thunder.

"Upon St. Crispin's day  
Fought was this noble fray,  
Which fame did not delay  
To England carry;  
O, when shall English men,  
With such acts fill a pen,  
Or England bread againe  
Such a King Harry?"

The movement and idea here given are so similar to those of Mr. Tennyson's poem as to render it probable that they served as its model. If not, we have a curious case of duplicated invention.

The *Avenir National*, a Paris journal, recalls in a bit of gossip the recollection of the Zouave Jacob, who a few years ago set all Paris agog with his self-claimed supernatural curative powers. Jacob, it will be remembered, by some peculiar process of magnetism, wrought wonderful cures upon paralytic and bed-ridden subjects, and at one time his fame was co-extensive in France with that of Napoleon himself. He dwelt in a halo of success and prospered bravely. But times have changed with the Zouave Jacob, and although he still practices his art of laying on of hands, he does so in an obscure and unheroic way, and after a fashion in marked contrast with that of former days. Probably most persons who have heard or read of him have imagined that he died in some German prison, went down in some useless charge upon a battle field of the late war, or fell, torch in hand, with the Commune in Paris. But, no. He still lives, but in mean lodgings in the Rue Rampeyron, where, although daily consulted by a clientele of sufferers, he ekes out a livelihood by making hats. His supernatural powers appear to have brought no fortune to him.

On Tuesday night, a young girl, who was grossly insulted by a ruffian on a Third avenue (New York) car, was protected and avenged, not by a fellow-passenger or by the conductor, but by the honest, courageous driver. The latter saw that the scoundrel was annoying the girl, and that the conductor had not noticed the affair. He promptly stopped his car, thrashed the villain, threw him into the street, and, calling a policeman, gave him into custody.

The national capital is suddenly furnishing the country with the accumulating horrors of many murders. Within a few months there have been fourteen instances of this crime in Washington, and the three hangings which have taken place do not seem to have abated the moral disease, if such it be.

A St. Louis paper says: "Half a dozen murderers are in this city, awaiting the tedious formality of acquittal." Marguerite Bellanger, of odoriferous reputation in Louis Napoleon's court, is dead in Paris.